

# NORMAL TONNAGE BY AMERICANS TAKE 4 TOWNS IN ARGONNE

Predicts Present Rate of Shipbuilding Will Overcome Losses by Then.

E-BOAT WAR IS DOOMED  
American Shipyard Have Broken Its Backbone, He Tells Loan Audience.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Through the efforts of American shipbuilders the nation's fighting German submarines have broken "the backbone of the submarine campaign," Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board said tonight in an address before the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce opening the fourth Liberty Loan campaign. He predicted the national maritime tonnage will be restored by the fall of 1922 or earlier.

"Every plan, every prediction, made by the German Government has failed," Mr. Hurley said. "As the British fleet bottled the Germans in the Kiel Canal, as the brave French held the Germans at the Marne, the shipbuilders of America have dashed forever the hope of Germany to isolate this country and prevent its participation in the war of humanity against despotic military power."

"Allied Ships Made It Possible." Despite the enormous expansion of the shipbuilding industry, Mr. Hurley said, it had not been possible to provide the tonnage necessary to transport the American armies to France and maintain them there. Credit should be given, he asserted, to England, France and Italy, who through "short of ships themselves made further sacrifices in order that we might get nearly two million American soldiers to the battlefields in the first year of a half of our war against Germany."

"War has produced a community of interests among the Allies and America and it is only by the unselfishness of each that all can be assured of victory," he continued. "Team work is essential among the nations fighting the Central Powers. And that such actually pre-exists is shown by the fact that the military forces engaged on the side of America and the Allies are directed by a French General, while the naval operations are directed by a British Admiral, and the diplomatic and moral leadership has been given, by general consent, to the American President, Woodrow Wilson."

**Praises Britain's Services.** "We should always frankly recognize the fine services rendered to the free people of the world by Great Britain. It is not only the British merchant marine, backed by international union and a coordinated system of finance and trade, France would long have been completely overrun as Belgium was and the British Empire itself would have been disintegrated. America could not have been as effective in defending herself from the aggression of Germany."

"It is true that to-day we lead the world in ship construction and will have the necessary tonnage, but we must back it up with the men and the training and discipline. We are today training from 4,000 to 5,000 men each month to enter the merchant marine, and they are all typical Americans who have the same spirit which Pershing men showed at Chateau Thierry. I don't believe the American people appreciate the wonderful work these men are doing to help us win the war. We have every reason to be proud of them. We have accomplished so far in the training of men to man our merchant ships."

**Sees Normal Tonnage by 1922.** "At the present rate of progress, the normal tonnage of the American fleet will be restored in the fall of 1922. We may have normal even sooner, but the requirements of the world will be greater than they were before and the future of the shipbuilding industry of the world is assured."

"Our expectation that we will win a decisive victory in this war is not based upon mere hopefulness. The American people are assured by the resolute leadership and high purposes of President Wilson. The extent of the President's activities, fully understood, would amaze the public."

"Not only the shipbuilding programme, but the munitions and men power programme as well have the benefit of the President's personal direction. He has studied the problems of this war as no other man has studied them."

"When Pershing, who, like Mr. Shaw, is a Pennsylvanian, is the ablest Chief of Staff America has ever had, and is one of the President's finest disinterested advisers, the appointment of so able a man to so important a post does not insure success. The President's constant support of Gen. March has made the greatly enlarged military programme of the United States a deciding factor in the world war."

"When history makes the record, the names of Pershing and March will be prominent as the victors of Hindenburg and Ludendorff as the vanquished."

**DECISION LEFT TO SMITH.** Democratic Discuss Harris Problem at Syracuse Headquarters.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.  
Syracuse, Sept. 27.—Democratic headquarters were buzzing to-day with gossip over the expected forthcoming resignation of Edwin S. Harris as State committee chairman.

National Committeeman Norman E. Mack, Senators Foley and Wagner, and Committee Chairman William F. Koenig, of Richmond, Smith of Utica, Kelly of Syracuse and Representative party leaders in Greater New York were among those who talked with Al Smith about the matter. It was finally decided to leave the decision entirely to Mr. Smith's hands.

There is only one name being mentioned here as the likely successor, that of Judge Augustus Kellogg of Glens Falls. Present campaign manager in active charge of the Syracuse headquarters. No one has yet been mentioned as Kellogg's successor.

Little will be done at headquarters here for the next week or ten days beyond preliminary organization and starting a drive to get out a large registration.

Chairman Kellogg to-day announced the names of thirty-four men on the registration committee. Frank Crocker, prominent Nassau and Cortlandt Poughkeepsie Westchester county. Ten more New York city men and a woman's committee are to be named later. Charles F. Rattigan, Auburn, who has buried the ghost of the "Cagey" man, while D. Cady Herrick, Martin H. Glynn and Albert Harnburg are selected from Albany.

Continued from First Page.

at the St. Mihiel affair, and at places he has fought sternly. This was especially noticeable yesterday, when all the strong places were turned instead of being taken by frontal attack.

The Associated Press correspondent with the American forces says that along the entire American front the Germans made a stand to-day, but in spite of their determined efforts to hold their positions yielded one after another to steady hammering. The sweeping advance of the first day was slowed down, but the line had been moved forward far enough to satisfy headquarters and win the praise of the French, whose liaison officers are closely connected with the American forces.

The country about Montfaucon and the Argonne Forest was the scene of desperate contests. The Germans left machine guns, and it was against such formations that the Americans were forced to advance.

**Too Rapid for Artillery.** Notwithstanding the resistance, which grew in stubbornness, the advance, and despite the almost insuperable obstacles in transport over the shell torn roads, the Americans advanced all along the twenty-mile front and captured a score of villages long held by the Germans.

The advance was so fast at points that the infantry had to operate for periods virtually without artillery support. The gunners feared to continue their operations lest they hit their own troops.

All night long artillery, supplies and men moved steadily forward. The new infantry attacks this morning. Airplanes circled overhead in the moonlight, shooting tracer bullets at the darkness. Troops steadily marched with the almost feverish activity of day-time.

The activity in the air was the most interesting part of the day from the standpoint of the spectators unable to see the actual advance of the troops. The German flares were more daring than usual. Flying over the American lines and making persistent attacks on the American balloons. Twice in one sector balloon observers were compelled to jump for their lives and float toward earth in the darkness. The sky was dotted with black and white puffs of exploding shrapnel as ground batteries fired viciously at invading airplanes.

The almost continuous roar of the artillery was punctuated by the staccato bark of the machine guns, as the anti-aircraft guns of the Americans and French aviators drove off the enemy.

**Many Desperate Contests.** In the Argonne Forest the fighting often developed into an almost hand to hand struggle as the men reverted to primitive principles of warfare and crowded forward through the dense growth. It was fighting without artillery, for the combatants were too close together to permit the use of guns, and they were left to fight it out. They still are in the forest, but reports indicated steady progress.

Apparent desire was a fight alone, but through the flanks, even the units of Americans had advanced steadily, making certain the eventual withdrawal of the comparatively small part of the enemy's force stationed in the woods to delay the general advance.

Tanks again cooperated in the operations, while airplanes contributed materially to the success. After the heavy clouds which followed the rain of the morning had disappeared, muddy roads hindered for some time the bringing up of artillery, but by noon the guns were in position. They soon revealed what had appeared up to that time to be a slight advantage for the Germans.

**In Secondary Defences.** It was evident, however, that the enemy had recovered sufficiently after the first staggering attack yesterday to establish his line along the secondary defences. These positions are good and it is expected that from them the Germans will offer a stubborn resistance in an endeavor to at least check the offensive.

Mopping up the country on the American left involved stiff fighting in the region of Charpeny, which continued until late in the day. The Germans left strong detachments of machine gunners flanking the town, and it was considered wise to supplement the infantry with the armor of the tanks, which was placed in position at mid-day.

The big mopping yesterday, combined with the rain, made the roads and the mud destruction of their lines of communication, interfered with the movement of artillery. Upon the arrival of the armor in position, however, the situation slowly changed, resulting in the withdrawal of such of the Germans as were able to escape.

**Hard Fighting Near Montblainville.** In the same part of the field border fighting culminated in victory for the Americans along the road between Montblainville and Epinefontaine. Strong positions at Montblainville were reduced, but the Germans, availing themselves of excavations across the road left there as a sacrifice a heavy force armed with machine guns.

Opposing lines in some cases were not a hundred yards apart. The enemy's effort to hold the position cost them dearly.

The Argonne Forest witnessed further German sacrifices. They left a heavy force of infantry behind, with the usual complement of machine guns. Almost every thickly wooded grove was the scene of frenzied struggle as the advancing Americans.

Prisoners brought from the American left gave information indicating that the Germans are reinforcing their line. Among them were troops from two Guard divisions, one more than hitherto. The Germans delivered counter attacks northwest of Varennes and between Ivroy and Montfaucon late to-day, but achieved no gain.

There was heavy artillery firing west of Mont Blainville and southwest of Charpeny this afternoon, a further indication that the Germans are making an effort to stabilize their line. The enemy is known to be massed in Cleres and the Forest of Cleres and the Forest de Mont. The heavy places are being heavily shelled to-night.

The counter attacks of the enemy failed to make any impression on the American front, the whole line of which was slightly advanced during the day. It included to-night the villages of Charpeny, Very, Epinefontaine and Ivroy.

**Cameron's Corps Flights Hard.** The resistance of the Germans, however, has steadily increased at almost every point. Apparently they are making desperate efforts to hold their newly established positions.

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that the fires were started by shells from the heavy guns they are using. Gen. Pershing's troops made a great haul of German artillery in the region of Epinefontaine. The Americans captured included four big 210 millimeter guns and eight 150 millimeter pieces and fifteen trench mortars, ten field guns and thirty-four machine guns.

West of Dannevois the Americans captured twelve 77s, which are now being used against the Germans, a large amount of ammunition also having been captured.

Captured German orders tend to confirm the belief that the enemy expected the American attack but was unable to determine the exact objective. One order reads:

We must count on a big attack on September 25 in the Champagne and in Lorraine. The width of this attack on our front is not yet known.

While it has been established that the Germans knew of the projected movement for some days, they made no dispositions of their forces until Wednesday, when the infantry began withdrawing to the line of defense and the artillery echelon was increased in depth.

The army of Gen. Gouraud has taken back not only old positions but all of the German first positions, says an official review of the Franco-American operations issued to-day. A large portion of the old front had been established since 1915. The barrier behind which the enemy thought his army was absolutely safe, the statement adds, has been shattered and captured.

On July 15 Gen. Gouraud's army achieved a magnificent victory. By abandoning a narrow strip of its advanced positions it broke the German drive and made possible all the successes obtained on all fronts since that day.

**Strong Positions Fall Early.** The front of Gen. Gouraud's attack ran from north of Maronne and Vienne-le-Chateau, straddling the Aisne at Melcourt, bordering the Tourbe River, north of Ville sur Tournai, through the center of the Main de Massiges, the edge of the Butte du Meunil, then north to Le Meunil les Harlus, Perthes les Harlus and Souain, thence running along the Roman road to St. Hilaire le Grand, American troops went over the top exactly at 5 o'clock Thursday following their chief had sent them at 5 o'clock and which concluded with these words:

"It is our turn now and with all those who are attacking with us. Forward!"

**Artillery Reply Is Weak.** "The German artillery reacted feebly except in the hilly region, where the enemy waited in vain for the principal attack to come out of that zone. We took possession of the Roman road and merely sent reconnoitering parties toward Fort Moronvilliers, which we had momentarily abandoned during the manoeuvre of July 15."

Toward the close of the day our troops had progressed beyond the old positions of the 1915 battle of the Champagne, and had taken the village of Servon, Ripont and Rouvry and the Butte-du-Meunil, the Butte-du-Tahure, Butte-du-Mont Muret and the Butte-du-Mont. Navarin Farm and the redoubtable mountain of Montfaucon also were captured. We took 8,000 prisoners and much material which has not yet been counted.

**American Task Difficult.** American troops in their attack north-west of Verdun were confronted by the German Fifth Army, although this force had been diluted.

The German advance over most difficult ground amid woods is looked upon as a fine feat of arms. Montfaucon, whose heavy silhouette dominates the horizon, was passed by the Americans and now is held within the newly conquered ground.

The Argonne forest is "dead ground" between the two attacking fronts, but the attack by the Americans of Montblainville (on the eastern outskirts of the forest) bottles up the Germans holding the positions in front of the hill they cleared first. In their retreat but over the rough roads leading northward through the woods.

By taking Varennes and Montfaucon, the Americans of positions that Gen. von Dillwitz considered so impregnable that he could not have taken indispensable precautions," says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris. "The Americans have given many a new edition of their victory in the St. Mihiel salient."

**Capture of Dannevois.** In the fighting yesterday on the American right, which rested on the Meuse at Regneville, Gen. Pershing's men early in the day forced their way across a brook and pushed the stubborn opposition clean through the woods beyond. Then swinging down from the crest of the hill they cleared the circuit. In their stride they went through Juvon Wood and finally, after some stiff fighting, brought their advance to a close by the capture of Dannevois.

The advance of the Americans was seven miles deep notwithstanding that the artillery of the enemy was massed on the further bank of the river and that it was thought this probably would make an advance in this sector extremely difficult. It is possible that the gasping of the German line, which has been continued throughout the night, proved more efficacious than had been expected.

The attack of the American extreme right, but a little further to the left and in the same sector, Bethincourt and Malancourt, both of which were just inside the enemy's line, were acquired shortly.

While the mist at that time still made the accuracy of alignment extremely difficult it might have been expected to tell the men who had taken Bethincourt and Malancourt, both of which were just inside the enemy's line, were acquired shortly.

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and Culmy form a triangle and a kind of hinge where the Valler position joined the Hagen position enabling the enemy line to swing some 30 degrees to meet any attack from the south and to prevent any successful exit from the deep Montfaucon wood in front of it.

The American position in Montfaucon should exercise a most important effect on further operations, as Montfaucon lies just half way between the front line, which has been captured by the Americans, and the Kriemhilde position. During the late afternoon the American front was pushed further forward and the town of Nantillois added to the large number taken by the Americans.

**The Stiffest Fighting.** But perhaps the stiffest fighting of the whole day was on the left of the line just east of the forest of Argonne, where, at Vauquois, an entire division of the Prussian guard was holding the front trenches. The First, Second and Fourth regiments were in the line and the Third in reserve. The Third Regiment was brought from a rest camp eight days ago in anticipation of this attack, which at least is proof of the enemy determination to resist it if possible.

It evidently was not possible for the guards to stop the Americans, though they held their end of the line longer than the troops on the other part of it. They had an admirable position and were nearer their actual strength than

any other German unit. Even after they lost Vauquois they fought stubbornly for Varennes and Cheppy. When these points fell the line moved forward more rapidly and the average of advance was well maintained.

The country over which the Americans progressed was ideal for the concealment of guns and observation posts. On the roads to the rear, amid the confusion of smoke and noise, troops were waiting in what shelter they could find for permission to go forward and take their share in the fighting. They were lined up in the lee of a wood or crowded in a sunken road. The soldiers were in a happy mood and were anxious to know what was going on in the mid turmoil beyond the hill top. They were awaiting without a sign of apprehension the supreme test of their manhood that any moment might bring.

**AIRMEN AID IN ATTACK.** German Supply Bases in Lorraine Heavily Bombed.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The following official communication dealing with the operations of the British independent air force was issued this evening:

In conjunction with the Franco-American operations Thursday our machines in the afternoon attacked the railways of Metz-Sablon and

Andun le Roman with good results. Large numbers of enemy airplanes were encountered and bitter fighting took place.

Two enemy machines were destroyed and one was sent down out of control. Six of ours failed to return.

On the night of Thursday in heavy attacks on the Metz-Sablon region many direct hits were observed. The railways of Metz-Sablon and Thionville and the Prussian airfield were attacked. There were several direct hits on the Thionville station and junction. All our machines returned.

Another communication dealing with operations over the British part of the fighting front and behind the lines says:

Our machines Thursday carried out a large number of reconnaissance flights and manoeuvres for observing the effect of our artillery fire.

More than twenty tons of bombs were dropped on railways and billets. In a raid on an enemy airfield several hangars were set on fire and a hostile machine was destroyed on the ground and seven others, which attempted to repel the attacking squadron, were shot down. Four hostile machines were destroyed on other parts of the front. Five of our machines were missing during the day. Little flying was possible at night.

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Wanamaker's 100 Per Cent! And One Million Dollars! For the Fourth Liberty Loan

At Midnight the Wanamaker Store Unfurled The First 100 Per Cent. Honor Flag

A Liberty Bond for Every Employee The Store Also Sent in its Subscription One Million Dollars!

The first Honor Flag awarded in the Retail Division of the Liberty Loan Committee comes to Wanamaker's.

The award is made to any store in which 75 per cent. of the employees have subscribed to the Fourth Liberty Loan opening today.

Our Record is 100 Per Cent. A Liberty Bond for every Wanamaker employee—that is our 100 per cent. record as the Loan opens this morning.

We are proud of our people. We believe New York and all America will be proud of them.

Their Honor Flag was flung to the breeze at midnight last night in front of the Bridge of Progress, Ninth Street, and this morning at 9 o'clock duplicate flags will be unfurled in the Rotunda of each building with patriotic ceremonies by the Store family.

"To Our Utmost" All of us have pledged ourselves to buy and to sell Liberty Bonds "to our utmost."

The Wanamaker Store aids in this campaign of its business family by offering to its charge customers the privilege of

Partial Payment on Liberty Bonds 20 per cent. will be charged on the account going out November 1; twenty per cent. on each following month.

This is at the rate of \$10 down and \$10 a month for each \$50 bond.

Liberty Bond Coupon Books are also on sale in the store—issued upon first payment of \$4 and payable \$2 a week.

AMUSEMENTS. NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSIONS.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. Eves. 8:15. Matinees TO-DAY & Wed. 2:15. THE GIRL BEHIND THE GUN. ROOF ZIGZAGS MIDNIGHT FRENCH. ROOF ZIGZAGS MIDNIGHT FRENCH.

CORT Theatre, West 48th St. Eves. 8:20. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:15. JOHN CORT'S OPERETTA. FIDDLERS THREE. "Contains stirring and sprightly choruses."

LIGHTNIN' GAITY Theatre, 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:15. COMAN & HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:15. THREE FACES EAST. "The most fascinating play ever written."

LIBERTY Theatre, 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:15. GOING UP. "The Talk of the Town."

BOOTH TARKINGTON'S PENROB. (Dramatized by Edward E. Rose) 300 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE. 20 HOURS IN CHARITABLE RACE. SENSATIONAL PRICES. 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.

LEXINGTON Theatre, Lexington Ave. and 41st St. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:15. KLAU & ERLANGER'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY PRODUCTION. BELMUR. 300 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE. 20 HOURS IN CHARITABLE RACE. SENSATIONAL PRICES. 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.

AMUSEMENTS. EMPIRE THEATRE. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN presents CYRIL MAUDE. IN C. HADDON CHAMBERS' Comedy. THE SAVING GRACE. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

LYCEUM Theatre, 43rd St. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:15. OTIS SKINNER. HUMPTY DUMPTY. GLO. COHAN Theatre, 41st St. Eves. 8:20. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:15. THE SUEY STAR & SEASON'S DARKEST MUSIC. "HEAD OVER HEELS."

CRITERION Theatre, 252 W. 4th St. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:15. I WISE A BARNUM. A comedy by Harrison Brown & John S. Wise. TUESDAY OCT. 1st. SEATS NOW.

THE AWAKENING. BELASCO Theatre, 44th St. Eves. 8:20. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:15. "DADDIES." "A charming comedy of adventure."

Someone In The House. Standard Theatre, 200 W. 4th St. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:15. TURN THE RIGHT! Next Week—Potash & Perlmutter in Yiddish.

First Appearance on Speaking Stage. The World Famous Russian Dance. Theodore KOSLOFF. "THE AWAKENING."

CRITERION THEATRE, OCT. 1. SHIRLEY MAHON & ERNEST TRUAX. STRAND THEATRE, OCT. 1. FRED STONE.

AMUSEMENTS. PARK Theatre, 6th Ave. & 59th St. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:15. OPERA COMIQUE. "A night of music and drama."

MANHATTAN Theatre, 34th St. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:15. DAVID BELASCO. TIGER ROSE. LAST NIGHT.

EVERYTHING AT THE HIPPODROME. Mat. Today 2:15. Hippodrome. "A night of music and drama."

BROADWAY Theatre, 42d St. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:15. THE GEZER OF BERLIN. "THE CRAVING."

RIVOLI Theatre, 49th St. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:15. RIALTO. "A night of music and drama."

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS. STAR Theatre, Jay St. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:15. THE TRAIL HITTERS. "A night of music and drama."

ALL HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. All Hotels and Restaurants Advertised in THE SUN Comply with the Orders of the United States Food Administration.

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